AN EXPLANATION OF ITS PROVISIONS | ket for our products." MADE BY CHAIRMAN DINGLEY.

HE ESTIMATES THAT IN THE PIRST YEAR OF ITS OPERATION IT WILL YIELD FROM \$70,000,000 TO \$75,000,000 ADDITIONAL REVENUE-FRAMED

> AMERICAN INDUSTRIES AS WELL AS RELIEVING THE NEEDS

statement respecting the provisions and probcould be made at the present time. He is thoroughly conversant with all the details of the measure, and has access to calculations and computations which are not yet accessible in print. The statement is as follows:

The bill has two purposes, namely, to raise additional revenue and to encourage the industries of the United States. On the basis of the importations of the last fiscal year, the bill would increase the revenue about \$112,000,000, divided among the several schedules roughly as

B. Crockery and glassware	A. Chemicals	. \$3,000,0
C. Metals 4,000.0 D. Wood 1,750.0 E. Sugar 21,750.0 F. Tobacco 7,000.0 G. Agricultural 6,300.0 H. Liquors 1,800.0 I. Cottons 1,700.0 I. Jute linen and hemp 7,800.0 K. Wood 17,500.0 K. Manufactures of wood 27,000.0 L. Silks 1,500.0 M. Pulp and paper 5,80 N. Sundries 5,200.0	R Crockery and glassware	4,000,0
E. Sugar 21,750,0 F. Tobacco 7,090,0 G. Agricultural 6,390,0 H. Liquors 1,800,0 I. Cottons 1,700,0 L. Jute linen and hemp 7,800,0 K. Wool 17,500,0 K. Manufactures of wool 27,000,0 L. Silks 1,500,0 M. Pulp and paper 5,8,0 N. Sundries 6,200,0	C Metals	4,000,0
F. Tobacco	D. Wood	. 1,760,0
G. Agricultural 6,300,4 H. Liquors 1,800,0 I. Cottons 1,700,0 I. Jute linen and hemp 7,800,0 K. Wool 1,750,0 K. Manufactures of wool 22,000,0 L. Silks 1,500,0 M. Pulp and paper 5,8,0 N. Sundries 6,200,0	E. Sugar	.21,750,0
H. Liquors   1,800,0   1, 1,700,0   1, 1,700,0   1, 1,700,0   1, 1,700,0   1, 1,700,0   1, 1,700,0   1, 1,5	F. Tobacco	7,000,0
Cottons	G. Agricultural	- 6,300.0
Cottons	H. Liquors	1,000,0
K. Wool 17,300,00 K. Manufactures of wool 27,000,00 L. Silks 1,500,00 M. Pulp and paper 58,00 N. Sundries 6,200,00	T Cottons	* A. M. M. M.
K. Manufactures of Wool  I. Silks 1,300.0 M. Fulp and paper 58,0 N. Sundries 6,200.0	I Jute linen and hemp	17 500 0
L. Silks 1,000.00 M. Pulp and paper 58,0 N. Sundries 6,200,0	K. W 001	27 000 0
M. Pulp and paper 58,0 N. Sundries 6,200,0	K. Manufactures of wood	1 500 0
N. Sundries 6,200,0	L. SHRS	58.0
	M. Pulp and paper	6 200 0

HOW THE ESTIMATES ARE MADE UP. "This estimate is on the supposition that the imports of each class of goods would be the same the next fiscal year as in the fiscal year ended ast June. But as the imports of wool were three times as great and those of woollen goods more than twice as great in pounds as in 1893, the tion would be largely reduced by the proposed bill, although the fact that our domestic production of wool has diminished \$,000,000 pounds 1893 will necessitate the importation of much more wool now than in the latter year Assuming that the importations of wool will fall off at least one-third from those of 1896, on account of anticipatory imports to avoid duties, at \$11,000,000. Anticipating also that the imports of woollens will fall off nearly 50 per cent from the enormous imports of 1896, we estimate the increased revenue from this source under the proposed rates at about \$14,000,000. From sugar we estimate \$20,080,000 additional revenue. Anticipating a considerable falling off of mports of Havana tobacco, because of the revolution in Cuba, we reduce the estimates of ad ditional revenue to be derived from the tobacco schedule to \$4,000,000. The remaining schedules yould afford a revenue of about \$39,500,000 on the basis of imports of 1896, but as there would probably be diminished imports at some points, although the gradual restoration of business sumption of imported luxuries, we reduce the estimates on these to \$31,000,000. These would aggregate an additional revenue of \$80,000,000 the first year. A further reduction of \$5,000,000 or \$10,000,000 for contingencies would leave \$70,000,000 to \$75,000,000 as the probable increased revenue from this bill the first year. which would undoubtedly rise to \$100,000,000

#### the second year. DELAY WOULD RESULT IN LOSS.

the probable result, unless a considerable delay in the enactment of the bill should greatly enlarge the opportunity for imports of articles on which duties are to be raised-particularly wool placing the bill upon the statute book would result in a large loss of revenue. This increase of revenue is secured by transferring wool, lumber, straw ornaments, straw mattings, burlaps and present law to the dutiable list; by increasing the duty on sugar about three-fourths of a cent per pound in order to encourage the production of sugar in this country, which it is believed can creasing the duty on agricultural products affected by Canadian competition, and on fine cotton goods, some advanced manufactures of iron and steel, manufactures of jute, flax and hemp, in order to encourage these and other industries here, and especially by increasing duties on such

"As a rule, the rates of duties proposed are between the rates of the tariff of 1890 and the tariff of 1894, such reduction of rates from the former law, preserving the protective principle, being made feasible by changed condi-

### PROTECTING FARMING INTERESTS.

little from that schedule in the tariff of 1894, the change being entirely in the more advanced articles. The same is true of the cotton schedule. In the agricultural, wool and glass and earthenware schedules alone are the duties in a few cases increased, with the view of amply terests at every possible point. While the duty en clothing wool is larger in propertion to the foreign value than on manufactured articles, yet it is thought desirable for the public interest and for our agriculture that we should produce this prime necessity for ourselves. The other articles, is imposed mainly for revenue. The irritation caused by the use of a few wools heretofore classed as carpet wools, being used for clothing purposes, has been remedied by transferring such wools to the clothing wool classes, but the duty on clothing wool has been

restored to the rate of the Act of 1890. "In framing this new tariff the aim has been specific, so far as possible, to protect the revenue and also to protect our own industries. This has been done in response to the wishes of the better class of importers, as well as of the administrators of the law and of our own producers. The very general substitution of specific duties, even where they are only the equivalent of existing ad valorem, will of itself increase the revand strengthen the protection afforded to

## our industries.

THE RECIPROCITY FEATURES "The reciprocity provisions of the Act of 1890 have not only been fully restored, but this policy has been extended by adding to sugar, tea, coffee and hides as articles on which to make reciprocal

NEW TARIFF BILL READY. Is a wise policy to encourage home production and manufactures, and thus previde employment at good wages for the laborers of our people, upon whose purchasing power depends the mark production at good wages for the laborers of our people, upon whose purchasing power depends the mark production at good wages for the laborers of our people, upon whose purchasing power depends the mark production at good wages for the laborers of our people, upon whose purchasing power depends the mark production at good wages for the laborers of our people, upon whose purchasing power depends the mark production at good wages for the laborers of our people, upon whose purchasing power depends the mark production at good wages for the laborers of our people, upon whose purchasing power depends the mark production at good wages for the laborers of our people, upon whose purchasing power depends the mark production at good wages for the laborers of our people, upon whose purchasing power depends the mark production at good wages for the laborers of our people, upon whose purchasing power depends the mark production at good wages for the laborers of our people, upon whose purchasing power depends the mark production at good wages for the laborers of our people, upon whose purchasing power depends the mark production at good wages for the laborers of our people, upon whose purchasing power depends the mark production at good wages for the laborers of our people, upon whose purchasing power depends the mark production at good wages for the laborers of our people, upon whose purchasing power depends the mark production at good wages for the laborers of our people, upon whose purchasing power depends the mark production at good wages for the laborers of our people, upon whose purchasing power depends the mark production at good wages for the laborers of our people, upon whose purchasing power depends the mark production at good wages for the laborers of our people, upon whose purchasing power depends the mark prod

#### TO REMEDY MANY ABUSES.

Of course, the bill contains, besides the provisions affecting existing rates of duty, many upon domestic industries, if enacted into law. For example, there have been many and loud complaints from domestic manufacturers, as well as from importers and customs officials, on account of the manner in which the provision of existing law relating to the introduction of wearing apparel free from duty has been this subject in the pending bill becomes law this abuse will be remedied, and a large saving of revenue affected, and domestic manufacturers will be substantially benefited. The same results will flow from other provisions of the bill, mention of which was necessarily omitted in succinct statement which Chairman Dingley has furnished to accompany the measure.

It will be noted that the attempt to apply specific rates of duty to china, porcelain and will be a disappointment to the American manufacturers, but they will be relieved in finding the rates of 1890 restored in the main. The additional amount of revenue which the majority of committee expects this schedule to yield

fairly assures adequate protection to the do-mestic industries concerned.

In silk schedule the committee has sucin applying specific and compound rates to a greater extent than they have ever before been applied, and certain conflicting interests appear to have been fairly reconciled. The agri-cultural, flax and hemp, lumber and wool schedules, as well as portions of all schedules of sun-dries—especially the provision relating to coal— fully bear out the expectation that the commit-tee would be careful to guard industries against unequal and injurious foreign competition.

### MORE WORK AND BETTER WAGES.

Taking the bill as a whole, Chairman Dingley alteration it will give employment to much of the labor now unemployed and increase the his hearty approval of the bill as it stands that Chairman Dingley has called a meeting of ductions of rates, etc., will be ready at that time.

(For the text of the Tariff bill see Part II.

SERGEANT PETTY ACCUSED. A WOMAN CHARGES HIM WITH CORRUP-

TION.

SHE DECLARES THAT THE ACTING CAPTAIN OF POLICE PROTECTION IN KEEPING A

> PRISORDERLY HOUSE IF SHE WOULD PAY HIM \$150

In the course of the examination of Mrs. Elizabeth Merril in the Jefferson Market Police Court yester day afternoon on a charge of conducting a disof corruption against Acting Captain Petty, of the Charles-st. station, was made by Mrs. Merril and her attorneys, Epstein Bros., of No. 280 Broadarrested and once convicted for keeping a disorderly house, charged than Sergeant Petty personally offered her police protection upon the pay ment of \$150 a month. Mrs. Merril's husband corroborated his wife, and swore that he heard

Detectives Renn and Gregan of his command. made a raid on Mrs. Merril's place, and locked her up in the Charles-st. station, with a charge of conducting a disorderly house against her. Her two little daughters, Eveline, fourteen years old, and Bertha, twelve, were also taken into custody and turned over to the care of the Gerry Society. Sunday morning Mrs. Merril was arraigned before Magistrate Cornell in the Jefferson Market Court, but on her request the examination was adjourned until yesterday afternoon, that her coun-

bor of Mrs. Merril was taken for the prosecution, and then she took the stand in her own behalf and denied the charges. Some time ago a raid was made on her house, and she was fined \$50 in

"A few days after I had been fined," the woman said on the stand yesterday, "Captain Petty came to my house one evening, and when I invited him to come in my parlor he walked up, and, em-bracing me, said: 'Now, look here, you don't want to be angry at me for raiding you. I had to do it. I was after that landlerd, and had to raid you first

Now I don't want anything from you the Captain told me, and you can go ahead and open up your house, and you will get all the protection you want. You will have to pay me \$150 each month, however. I will send a man named Hass to you in a few days, with whom you can negotiate.' Then the Captain went away. A few days later this man Hass, who keeps a saloon at Tweifth-st, and University Place, came to me and said that he came for the money. I told him I didn't care to talk with him just then. A day or so passed, and he came back with a check that had been made out in the name of 'Newman,' which he wanted me to sign. I refused to do so, and, Twelfth-st. and University Place, came to me and keeping the check, later gave it to my lawyers.

The woman's husband corroborated her story, and several women who had boarded in the house denied the woman's charge. He declared that a few nights after the raid, Bertha, the twelve-year-old daughter of Mrs. Merril, came to the station and

said that her mother wanted to see him. "I told her," said the Acting Captain, "that if Mrs. Merril wanted to see me she should come here. The mext night, however, being in that neighborhood, I thought I would go and see what the woman wanted. When I entered the house, Mrs. Merril asked why I was persecuting her. I explaned I had no ill will against her or any one else, and that if she conducted her place in an orderly maner she need have no fear of either the police or myself. Her charge that I embraced her is wilfully malicious and false. When she says that I made propositions to accept money, either directly or indirectly, she tells an untruth. I brand her whole story as a delberate false hood, and court the fullest and most thorough and searching investigation of this matter. I shall myself officially call the attention of my superiors to this woman's charge."

Magistrate Cornell held the woman on a charge of keeping a disorderly house, and she furnished the ball. Her charge against Acting Captain Petty has been reported to the Parkhurst Society.

Sergeant Petty is one of the best-known men in the Department, having an international reputation as a pistol shot. He now has charge of the pistol practice of the Police Department. next night, however, being in that neighborho-

A UTICA FUGITIVE FOUND IN CAPE TOWN. went to Chicago on January 30, in the absence of his employer, taking about \$600 of his employer's money. He had planned the trip some time and had spoken of it; so nothing was thought to be wines, artificial and natural mineral waters, chiefe, argols and silk laces. In adding these artificial to provision is strengthened greatly by providing for a reduction of duties on them to countries giving us similar concessions. The bill as a whole has the unanimous support of the Republican members of the Ways and Means Committee, and will, it is hoped, receive the support not only of Republicans but of others who believe that reverue should be at least equal to expenditures, with the conviction that in adjusting duties to secure such duties it

# NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 16, 1897.-SIXTEEN PAGES.

SEEN BY A FRUIT STEAMER HEADING

FOR CUBA.

IT IS BELIEVED THAT SHE HAS LANDED AN-

OTHER EXPEDITION FOR THE INSURGENTS. Baltimore, March 15.-There seems to be little buster fame has succeeded in landing another expedition on the Cuban coast. Captain Butman, of the fruit steamer Bowden, which arrived here tofrom Jamalca, reports that last Wednesday he sighted the Laurada five miles off Watling's Island. She was steaming along slowly when the Bowden hove in sight, steering directly in the

When the lookout discovered the Bowden, Captain Butman, says, there was considerable excitement on board the Laurada, and she changed her course slightly, but as it was apparent that the Bowden did not intend to interfere with her the little craft returned to her original course, and last seen was proceeding southeasterly. A cloud of steam pouring out of her exhaust pipe showed that even if her bollers are weak, as has been reported, they were carrying every pound of

The name of the vessel had been painted out and no lettering was discernible from the Bowden on either bow or stern, but Captain Butman declares that he knows the Laurada too well to be mistaken in her lines. It was plain, he says, that she was not carrying a full cargo. The amount of arms and ammunition which the Laurada is said to have taken on board recently off Barnegat, N. J., would not cause the vessel, in Captain Butman's opinion, to lie deeper in the water than she was

The Laurada sailed from here on the evening of February 25, ostensibly for Philadelphia, for repairs. Before leaving Baltimore she took on board coal and stores enough to last her on a run across the Atlantic. Besides her big supply of coal, she had wagon-loads of meats, potatoes and other food. Captain J. D. Hart, who owns the Laurada and her sister in filibustering, the Bermuda, was in Baltimore when the Laurada sailed. The following Sunday the Laurada was seen off Barnegat, load ing arms and men. When her mission was made public, Captain Hart denied most emphatically that she had gone to Cuba.

#### END OF THE AUTONOMISTS. THE PARTY HAS GONE OVER TO THE REFORM

ISTS-MORE INSURGENTS EXECUTED. Havana, March 15 .- The "Lucha," echoing the ru mors that have been in circulation for some time nounces the dissolution of the Autonomist party and says that the Marquis de Montoro and Senores lucto, Zayas and Saladrigas, the leaders of that will join the Reformists. The programme of

the Reformists will be radically extended. The newspaper "El Pais," the organ of the Autono-Marquis de Montoro, who has had the management of "El Pais," will assume the editor-

Edward Nelson, a young American citizen, was arrested yesterday at Marianao for travelling outside of the military lines without the documents that would entitle him to do so. No other charge was made against him. He was brought to Havana and placed at the disposal of Consul-General Lee. He was released, subject to his starting on his return to the United States at sunrise to-day.

Marcelino and Leonardo Machin Figueroa, brothers, were shot in the Cabanas fortress to-day for rebellion. Benito Villaurnita, José Mijanes, Bernardo Quintana Barrera and Fernando Sant Ana Mijanes were shot for the same crime at Matanzas.

WAR MUNITIONS ON THE DAUNTLESS. HER APPLICATION FOR CLEARANCE PAPERS UNDER CONSIDERATION.

Washington, March 15.-The Secretary Treasury has asked the Attorney-General for an inion as to the legality of granting a reques made by the owner of the a leged fillipscaring steamer Dauntless, now at Jacksonville, Fla., is custody, for permission to clear from that port th a cargo of munitions of war. It is contended the owner that this is not in violation of law. with a cargo of munitions of war. He does not say in his application whether he clear for a Cuban port, but it will be to state the destination in the mani-

Permission has been given to the Bermu'la an alleged filibuster, to clear from Per, andina, Pla., for Bermuda under the same conditions governing the permission granted the vessel to leave Philadelphia for Bermuda on February 15 last. These conditions are that the persons taking out clearance papers shall make affidavi's that there is no intention to violate the Navigation and Neutrality laws. No acceptance of the conditions has been received at the Treasury Department.

## SPANISH PROSPECTS GLOOMY

several months looking after his interests in Cuba, arrived here vesterday on the Ward Line steame City of Washington. He freely expressed his views on the situation of the Spaniards on condition that his name be not used. The Spaniards in Havana. he said, realized that their stay there was likely to come to an early end, and they acknowledged that the insurgents would eventually gain their independence. It was felt in Havana that resignations of Spanish officers would soon begin, and

tions of Spanish officers would soon begin, and where they would step no one could say. A Custom House scandal, the merchant also said, was ripe for plucking in Havana, the customs officials having passed a great amount of merchandise under false entries, dividing the profits.

The McKinley Administration is the subject of much discussion in Havana, the passenger on the City of Washington said, and the Spanish officials were trying to propitiate it by releasing imprisoned Americans, as General Weyler much feared the effect on the United States of the tales of insuit and injury to Americans which Consul-General Lee might unfold when he returned here as a private citizen.

## CUBAN BAIL FORFEITED.

General Carlos Roloff, Secretary of War of the uban Provisional Government, and Dr. Joaquin Catillo falled to respond in the United States Crim inal Court yesterday when called for trial for havinal Court yesterday when called for trial for hav-ing aided filibustering expeditions. Judge Benedlet directed that their bail, \$2.500 each, be forfeited. Dr. José J. Luis and Enriques Trujillo, also in-dicted for aiding alibusters, pleaded not guilty. Dr. Luis's bail was increased to \$3.500. As the trial of persons confined in fail takes precedence over bail cases, it is doubtful if Luis and Trujillo will be brought to trial this term.

## RUSINESS LOOSELY DONE.

RESULT OF AN INVESTIGATION OF THE RE-CORDER'S OFFICE IN POUGHKEEPSIE.

which has been investigating charges against Rewhich has been investigating charges against Re-corder Odeil made a long report to the Common Council to-night, holding that the business of the Recorder's office had been loosely administered. The committee said that Recorder Odeil had made a grave emission of official duty by neglect to keep a record of fines imposed and payments made. Of the two officials sitting as criminal magistrates. Recorder Odell and Acting Recorder Doty, the first denied that he had received and retained moneys denied that he had received and retained moneys helonging to the city and afterward disclosed the same, and the other appropriated fines upon the theory that the city was indebted to him for official services, and that he did not know the requirements of the statute. The committee further alleged that both of these officials imposed unusual and illegal punishments.

The report of the committee was accepted and then the Council requested City Attorney Williams, in the name of the city, to present the substance of it to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, and also to take measures to collect the amount due for fines from J. V. W. Doty, late Acting Recorder and Justice of the Peace.

MARYLAND STEEL RAILS FOR CANADA completion of the Intercolonial Railway, which is wined by the Dominion Government, an American owned by the Dominion Government, an American firm has received an order for a supply of steel rails, and the fact is more or less commented upon in trade circles. All the English firms offered to supply the rails, but the Maryland Steel Company's offer has been accepted. The price is in the neighborhood of \$20 per ton.

SALE OF THE TACK TRUST ORDERED. Boston, March 15,-Judge Colt in the United tion, the so-called Tack Trust, which is in the hands of Thomas J. Lothrop, James P. Stearns hands of Thomas and Charles A. Vialle, as receivers. The concern owns five mills in New-England. There are two mortgages upon its property, and the authorized sale is to be for a sum not less than \$25,000. There is a movement on foot for the organization of a

BILL PROMPTLY.

CALLING OF AN EXTRAORDINARY SESSION IN-

DITION OF THE REVENUES-NEED OF ACTION TO STOP THE DEFICIT AND RESTORE

CONFIDENCE. Washington March 15 .- President McKinley

sent the following message to Congress to-day: To the Congress of the United States: Regretting the necessity which has required me to call you together, I feel that your assembling in extraordinary session is indispensable because of the condition in which we find the revenues of the Government.

It is conceded that its current expenditures are greater than its receipts, and that such a condition has existed for now more than three years. With unlimited means at our command, we are presenting the remarkable spectacle of increasing ordinary outlays incident upon even an economprudent administration of the Government. An examination of the subject discloses this fact in every detail, and leads inevitably to the conclusion that the condition of the revenue which allows it is unjustifiable and should be

We find by the reports of the Secretary of the Treasury that the revenues for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892, from all sources, \$425.868.240.22, and the expenditures for all purcipts over expenditures of \$9,914,453 56. During that fiscal year \$40,570,467 98 were paid upon the public debt, which had been reduced since terest charge decreased \$11,684,576 60. The receipts of the Government from all sources during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893, amounted t \$461,716,561 94, and its expenditures to \$469,-374,887 65, showing an excess of receipts over ex penditures of \$2,341,674 39.

Since that time the receipts of no fiscal year and with but few exceptions of no month of any fiscal year, have exceeded the expenditures. receipts of the Government from all sources dur-\$372,802,498.29, and its expenditures \$442,605, 758 87, leaving a deficit, the first since the re sumption of specie payments, of \$69,803,260 58. Notwithstanding, there was a decrease of \$16, 769,128 78 in the ordinary expenses of the Gov ernment, as compared with the previous fisca ear, its income was still not sufficient to provide for its daily necessities, and the gold reserve in the Treasury for the redemption of greenbacks was drawn upon to meet them. But this did not suffice, and the Government then resorted to oans to replenish the reserve.

In February, 1894, \$50,000,000 in bonds were ssued, and in November following a second sum of \$117,171,795 was realized by the sale of these bonds, but the reserve was steadily dereased until on February 8, 1895, a third sale of \$62,315,400 in bonds, for \$65,116,244, was an-

nounced to Congress.

The receipts of the Government for the fisrear ending June 30, 1895, were \$300,373,-203 30, and the expenditures \$433,178,426 48, showing a deficit of \$42,805,223 19. A further loan of \$100,000,000 was negotiated by the Gov ernment in February, 1896, the sale netting \$111, 66,246, and swelling the aggregate of bonds issued within three years to \$262,315,400. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896, the revenues of the Government from all sources amounted to \$400,475,408 78, while its expenditures were \$434,678,654 48, or an excess of expenditures over receipts of \$25,203,245 70. In other words, the total receipts for the three fiscal years ending June 30, 1895, were instifficient by \$137,811, 729 46 to meet the total expenditures.

Nor has this condition since improved. For the first half of the present fiscal year the receipts of the Government, exclusive of postal tures, exclusive of postal service, \$125,410,000 22, or an excess of expenditures over receipts of \$37,902,396 46. In January of this year the receipts, exclusive of postal revenues, were \$24,-316,994 05, and the expenditures, exclusive of postal service, \$30,269,389 29, a deficit of \$5,-952,395 24 for the month. In February of this year the receipts, exclusive of postal revenues, were \$24,400,397 38, and expenditures, exclusive of postal service, \$28,796,056 66, a deficit of 84,395,059 28, or a total deficiency of \$186,-081,580 44, for the three years and eight months ending March 1, 1897. Not only are we without a surplus in the Treasury, but, with an increase in the public debt there has been a correspond ing increase in the annual interest charge from \$22,893,883 20 in 1892, the lowest of any year since 1862, to \$34,387,297 60 in 1896, or an increase of \$11,493,414 40.

It may be urged that even if the revenues of the Government had been sufficient to meet all its ordinary expenses during the last three years, the gold reserve would still have been insufficient to meet the demands upon it, and that bonds would necessarily have been issued for its repletion Be this as it may, it is clearly manifest, without denying or affirming the correctness of such a conclusion, that the debt would have been decreased in at least the amount of the deficiency, and business confidence immeasurably strengthened throughout the country.

Congress should promptly correct the existing condition. Ample revenues must be supplied not only for the ordinary expenses of the Government, but for the prompt payment of liberal pensions and the liquidation of the principal and interest of the public debt. In raising revenue, duties should be so levied upon foreign products as to preserve the home market, so far as possible, to our own producers; to revive and increase manufactures; to relieve and encourage agriculture; to increase our domestic and foreign commerce; to aid and develop mining and building, and to render to labor in every field of useful occupation the liberal wages and adequate rewards to which skill and industry are justly en titled. The necessity of the passage of a tariff law which shall provide ample revenue need not be further urged. The imperative demand of the hour is the prompt enactment of such a measure, and to this object I carnestly recommend that Congress shall make every endeavor. Before other business is transacted, let us first provide sufficient revenue to faithfully administer the Government without the contracting of further debt or the continued disturbance of our WILLIAM M'KINLEY. Executive Mansion, March 15, 1897.

SHE WAS POSTMASTER OVER FORTY YEARS West Point, N. Y., March 15 (Special),-On ac count of sickness and old age, Miss Blanche Berard, who has been postmaster here since 1855, has sent in her resignation. Her father was Claudius Berard, who served two terms as professor of French in the Military Academy. After his death his widow was appointed postmaster. She survived her husband only a few years, and then her daughter received the appointment. President Cleve-land appointed a Newburg Democrat to the West Point office during his first term. When the super-intendent of the Military Academy protested and explained the circumstances of Miss Berard's incum ncy, the President recalled the appointment, and Miss Berard continued in the office. All living West Point graduates remember Miss Berard. It is said that when a young girl she was engaged to a cavalry officer who was thrown from his horse and killed while drilling a company of cadets.

COMPANY AND THE TRUST

THE NEW PRICE LIST FROM 12 TO 16 PER CENT

BELOW LAST YEAR'S - SAID TO BE

FOUR RIVAL CONCERNS. Boston, March 15.-The Boston Rubber Shoe Company, one of the largest corporations in the manufacture of rubber shoes, sent out a circular to the trade this morning, in which a reduction of from 12 to 16 per cent was made from the are in the United States Rubber Company, commonly known as the "Rubber Trust." It was taken in some quarters to mean a fight on the

The Boston Rubber Shoe Company denies the statement that it has withdrawn from the trust, because it has never been a stockholder or member of the United States Rubber Company. It has simply been acting in concert with the other ompanies in maintaining prices and regulating turn to the old basis of doing business. The reduction in prices, it is stated, is not an attack on the United States Rubber Company. The official statement made by Mr. Leland, manager of the Boston Rubber Shoe Company this morning, is

"The Roston Rubber Shoe Company will conduct its business without conference with other rubber boot and shoe manufacturers. This does not mean that our position is at all antagonistic toward any other company, and will not be so, unless necessary to protect our trade, and we do not think that there will be necessity for such action on our part."

A representative of the United States Rubber Company stated this morning that that corporaion had reduced the prices of rubber shoes tolay to correspond with those in the new price list of the Boston Rubber Shoe Company. He said there was no antagonism between the two comanles, but that each would conduct its business ndependently. The relations between the two crporations were as friendly as ever, although hey would not act in concert in regard to prices,

From another source it was learned that the eduction in the prices of rubber shoes was brought about by the competition of four new companies, which have recently been led to go nto the business through a knowledge of the profits to be made at the prices ruling last year. These corporations are the Providence Rubber Company and the Banigan Rubber Company, of Providence; George Watkinson & Co., of Philadelphia, and the Hood Rubber Company, of Boston and Watertown. These companies have been aghting the United States Rubber Company until their competition came to be a serious matter to the Boston Rubber Shoe Company, which adto the Boston Rubber Shoe Company, which all hered to the trust prices. In its new scale the Boston Rubber Shoe Company has made prices low enough to meet the competition of the new companies, and the United States Rubber Com-pany has willingly followed the example set. The prices made are lower than those of the comcanies which have been fighting the trust.

Charles R. Flint, treasurer of the United States Rubber Company, said yesterday:

There has not been any agreement between the Rubber Shoe Company and the United States Rubber Company as to prices. For ten years or more, long before the organization of the 'nited States Rubber Company, as a matter of onvenience, the companies manufacturing stand ard boots and shoes, viz., the L. Candee Company, the Boston Rubber Sloe Company and the Weles Goodyear Company, issued uniform price lists, and it has been convenient for them to make sales on

spective companies, spective companies, spective companies, spective companies of reducing prices of rubber

"The present policy of reducing prices of rubber boots and shoes for the coming senson is outlined in my testimony before the Lexow Committee. As I then stated, the business of manufacturing rubbars." ber boots and shoes, clothing, complex character that it takes more time to se-cure the economies through the centralization of manufacture than in cases where there is but one

product.

"The United States Rubber Company, however, has closed a number of factories that were running at a disadvantage, and had plans to effect further consolidations of manufacture, so that it can produce goods at a cost to justify a substantial reduction in prices to the consumer. As I stated in my testimony, it is only by reducing prices, as economies are effected, that a company can largely increase and permanently hold a great volume of business.

of business.

"It may be claimed that the object of such a course is to prevent the establishment of new concerns in the same industry, but that is not the purpose of that policy, although it may be an incidental result."

## A MILLION-DOLLAR FIRE.

BIG LOSS OF THE ELY WALKER DRYGOODS

fourth floor of the building occupied by the Ely Walker Drygoods Company, Eighth-st. and other members, including Messrs. McMillin, of Washington-ave., at 8 o'clock to-night. The Fire Tennessee, and Dolliver, of Iowa, were present, Department was badly hampered, and it was fifteen minutes after the first engine arrived before a stream of water was playing. A maze of overhead wires had to be cut away, and the street was jammed with the cars of four lines.

Within half an hour the fire shot up the ele vator shaft and all the upper floors were ablaze. The building is seven stories high, and every the fire is conjectural, but it is supposed to have and the larger crowds which could not be accom-9 o'clock the fire poured out of all the upper windows and had worked down to the second floor.

Lee Smith, fireman of Engine Company No. 18, fell from the third floor to the basement and was fatally injured. Mark Barton, a porter, was overcome with smoke and was revived with diffi-

culty. He is in a serious condition, A member of the drygoods firm estimated the loss at \$1,000,000 on stock. The concern is the largest wholesale drygoods house in the city, and its stock is valued at \$1,500,000. The building is made of granite, and is thought to be the most perfect slow-combustion structure in the city, The loss on it will be \$100,000. The drygoods ompany is insured for \$1,000,000, mostly with

company is insured for \$1,000,000, mostly with Eastern companies.

The east wall of the building running from Washington-ave, to St. Charles-st., stands directly over the railroad tunnel, 33 feet below, leading from the Eads Bridge to Union Station. Though it is built on oak piles, imbedded in cement, there are fears that the failing of the mass of granite would crush the tunnel.

## WRECKED BY HORSES ON THE TRACK.

A MISSOURI PACIFIC TRAIN THROWN INTO A DITCH-THREE KILLED AND SEVERAL

INJURED. Hawatha, Kan., March 15 .- Five horses on the

track ditched the northbound Missouri Pacific passenger train at 1:23 a.m. The engine, baggage-car and two coaches were wrecked. Edward Nye, the engineer, and Lawrence O'Connor, the fire-man, were killed J. Meadow Atchison, travelling salesman for the Simms Grocery Company, was badly scalded and had his leg crushed. He died at badly scalded and had his leg crushed. He died at 9 o'clock. The injured are: B. E. Bacon, travelling passenger agent for the Santa Fe, cut about the head: if. A. Kemp, express messenger; John Appleton, baggage-master, severely burned; N. M. Austerland, Oklanoma: v. P. Piper, Kansas City. The engineer and fireman were found under the baggage car. The fireman was instantly killed. Nye died ten minutes afterward.

POLAND WATER, purest natural diuretic known, is prescribed universally for Kidney and stomach troubles. Circulars. Poland Water, 3 Park Pl., N. Y.—Adyt.

SPEAKER REED RE-ELECTED AND THE

TARIFF BILL INTRODUCED. AN AIR OF HOPE AND CONFIDENCE MANIFEST AT

THE OPENING OF THE EXTRAORDINARY SEC-

EXECUTIVE-NO BUSINESS TRANSACTED

SENATE-THREE HOUSE COM-MITTEES APPOINTED.

Washington, March 15.-For a second time within the present decade a new Congress has been called on to assume political responsibility and exercise political power long in advance of the time set by statute for the annual meeting of the two legislative branches. Four years ago President C.eveland, then at the zenith of his personal fortunes, summoned the two Washington to face the extraordinary exigency of a currency panic. Needlessly delaying the call, however, for neally five months the legislative branch of the Government un dertook too late its programme of remedial legislation, and in the long and tedious struggle for the repeal of the silver-purchase clauses

of the Sherman act, protracted into the early

weeks of October, few of the benefits were

realized which had been counted on from

prompt and intelligent response by Congress to

the country's urgent demand for relief. With greater sagacity and forethought than his predecessor, President McKinley has lost no time in setting the machinery of legislation in motion to meet another extraordinary public exigency-the alarming and long-continued de pletion of the Government's revenues under the reckless and blundering tariff policy of the Allowing but ten Cleveland Administration. days to elapse between his own accession to power and the assembling of the new Congress President McKinley has demonstrated not only the intensity and sincerity of his desire to see the finances of the Government re-established on a sound and prosperous basis, but his own practical good judgment, as well, in deciding that whatever relief is to be given to the Treasury and the country will be the more welcome

more quickly it is given. An earnest of the cordial co-operation of at least the popular branch of Congress in the Administration's efforts to restore the revenues was found in the introduction of a tariff bill in the House of Representatives at its initial session, and with the promise of the passage of completed measure within three weeks. That serious delays and many threatening obstacles to revenue legislation are sure to be encountered in the irresponsible and faction-ridden Senate goes without saying; yet with a long spring and summer ahead it seems equally clear that all opposition will tire itself out and that some more or less satisfactory scheme of increased revenues will be the eventual issue of the extraordinary session of the LVth Congress, begun with such businesslike bustle and promise to

The Senate, having already convened for a special session on March 5, simply merged today its few separate sittings of the last two weeks in the new joint session in which both branches have been summoned to take part Nothing significant occurred in the "deliberative branch" to indicate that another milepost in the life of the body had been reached, except the formal reading of the President's proclamation of March 5. One new Senator-Mr. Harris, of Kansas-was sworn in, and then a new com mittee was sent to the White House to reopen communications with the President. Two recesses were taken until the President's Message could arrive and be read, and then the Senate quickly adjourned till to-morrow,

## THE HOUSE IN A BUSINESS MOOD.

The House of Repres striking vim to-day. In a session which lasted four hours the official organization necessary for the business in hand was effected; the President's Message was received and read; the tariff bill framed during the last three months by eleven Republican members of the Committee on Ways and Means of the last Congress was introduced and copies of it distributed among the members and referred to the new Ways and Means Committee, which, together with the Committee on Rules and the Committee on Mileage, was appointed. It was clearly evident that the House had come together in a mood to do as promptly as practicable the work that it is called upon to

perform at this extraordinary session. The scene presented at noon, when Clerk Mc-Dowell called the Representatives-elect to order, was an interesting one. The hall was well filled, not more than a score of seats in the chamber be ing vacant, and when the roll was called 337 members responded to their names. A half-dozen whose names had not been placed on the roll because their certificates of election had not been filed. They were subsequently admitted by unanimous consent, pending the receipt of the

The galleries, as usual, were crowded, and could not have contained one-fifth of the men and women who desired admission. Those who did get in counted themselves especially fortunate, been caused by crossed electric-light wires. At modated went away in a discontented mood. The of Representatives are always interesting and attractive, even when there is not-as there has not been for many years-a long and exciting tussie over the election of officers. To-day one looked down upon many new faces, and also upon some which had grown familiar in previous Congresses but were missing from the last one. The "new members numbered about 150, but 16 of them had served in Congresses prior to the LIVth.

certificates.

SOME VETERANS REAPPEAR. Among them were several veterans, and they

were on hand early. There was "Objector" Holman, looking stronger and more vigorous than when he stepped out of the LIHd Congress into private life two years ago, after twenty-eight years of service in this chamber. Near him sat another veteran, "Silver Dick" Bland, of twenty years' service, who fell by the wayside in 1894. There, too, was John H. Ketcham, of New-York, with twenty-four years of service to his credit, looking not a whit less vigorous than he did a dozen years ago; and there was Jehu Baker, of Illinois, who first took his seat in Congress thirty years ago as a Republican, and served in two later Congresses. He comes back as an anti-Republican-Fusionist. There also was James J. Belden, of the Syracuse District, whose eyes, as he enters, meet those of Colonel Poole, his predecessor as well as his unsuccessful competitor at the last election. Mr. Belden quickly aligns himself in the Republican ranks when his name is called on the vote for Speaker, and he responds "Reed." Jerry Simpson was on hand, too, bright and early, and looking as cheerful, spruce and prosperous as though he did not hall from "a

debt-ridden State." Nearly all the members who were prominent in the last House were in their places early. One misesd the faces of Turner, of Georgia, and Culberson, of Texas, on the Democratic side, and the tall form of General Curtis, of New-York, was not visible on the Republican side. The new